

The fighting has been no less stubborn. Once the Germans broke over, but the force that did so was annihilated. The casualties on each side are very heavy. The wounded are being taken away in every direction. The Germans have sent away trainloads of them to Ostend and Ghent. A wounded German prisoner in the square at (name deleted) yesterday said that he had fought day and night since Sunday morning. He was sitting by the driver in a motor ambulance. His arm-bone was shattered at the elbow.

Duchess of Sutherland is in Dunkirk with her party of doctors and motorists. They have been down to Fournes and have been of some service.

Germans Suffer Heavy Loss From Fire of British Ships

London, Oct. 24.—The Admiralty today issued the following announcement: "All of yesterday's monitors and other vessels of the British fleet which searched thoroughly and effectively in conjunction with the operations of the Belgian army, and German attacks on Newport were repulsed. Each damage was done to the enemy by the naval fire, which included the German liners, and prizes taken yesterday and the day before testify to the heavy losses the enemy has suffered from this cause.

"Fire also was opened in the afternoon on the German batteries near Ostend. Admiral Hood now has a fine fleet of vessels very suitable for this work, but at the same time not of great value.

"During the day our ships were persistently attacked by a submarine of the enemy and torpedoes were fired without success at the Wildfire and the destroyer Myrmidon.

"Other British vessels again attacked the submarine. Naval aeroplanes and the weather conditions were fine and favorable. No loss was sustained by the fleet yesterday."

Nurses at Arras Killed as Germans Bombard Again

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Paris, Oct. 24.—The Germans again bombarded Arras on Wednesday, and the chief buildings of the quaint old town, which had hitherto been spared, have been struck and buildings have been destroyed. Soldiers and their nurses killed. As the road to the cemetery is under a red shell fire, burials have become impossible and many bodies have had to be buried in the open.

The remains of Miss W. Bell, a young English nurse who had shown great gallantry in attending the wounded on the battlefield, have just been recovered at Le Mans. She was struck down by a shell and, having both legs broken, was conveyed to the British hospital at Le Mans, where she died. She lies amid the British, French and German soldiers for whom she gave up her life.

A French army chaplain has brought to the attention of the Government and the public the courageous and resourceful action of a Minervine, between Nancy and the eastern frontier. When the war broke out and this district was invaded, she was not waiting for the Red Cross or officials, but came to the aid of her former pupils, and turned the village school into a hospital with twenty beds and all the other necessaries.

Most of the inhabitants fled when the bombardment of the village began, but Miss Paturlanne and her assistants refused to go, and their ambulance had been the means of saving a number of lives.

5,000 Germans Drowned by Cutting of Belgian Dykes

London, Oct. 25.—"The Observer" prints a dispatch sent by a correspondent in the Department of Pas de Calais, France, saying that the cutting of the dykes in the low country southwest of Belgium has flooded out some estimates place the German losses there at five thousand drowned, besides 20,000 killed and the dispatch adds, may give some hint of the disaster that is what is meant when it is declared that the fighting in this region is the most desperate of the entire war thus far.

A large number of women spies have been captured and promptly shot in the vicinity of Dixmude. In some cases the women declared they had been terrorized into practicing espionage. Almost without exception they had no idea of the risk they were running and the penalty for their offense.

The Belgian field army is doing staunch work around Dixmude. Four times on Thursday afternoon the German army attacked the Belgian trenches, but the Belgians along the whole front. Each time they were repulsed with heavy losses.

The German retreat toward Thiel after the repulse at Dixmude may be regarded as a rout, for, although the retreat was covered by German artillery, the French took more than 1,900 prisoners, including 700 wounded. Some of the prisoners believed they were within twenty miles of Paris.

AMBASSADOR MARYE REACHES PETROGRAD

Says Long Trip Was Uneventful, Though Through Several Theatres of War.

Petrograd, Oct. 24.—George T. Marye, the American Ambassador to Russia, and Mrs. Marye arrived at Petrograd today from London by way of the Hague, Berlin and Stockholm. The Ambassador was accompanied by his secretary and Consul Ray and Baker.

Although the party passed through several war theatres, the Ambassador's journey was uneventful. Barring a short delay on the German frontier, a two days' rest at Berlin and a three days' stay at Stockholm, the party came through direct. No naval activity was noticed in the Baltic Sea.

Ambassador Marye is in good health and ready to commence his duties. The American Charge d'Affaires, Charles S. Wilson, a number of prominent Russian officials were at the railroad station to greet the new envoy.

IRON CROSS PROVES POPULAR IN LONDON

Not Conferred by Kaiser, but Penny Imitation—Even Dogs Decorated.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Oct. 24.—The Iron Cross was conferred today on hundreds of Londoners, but not by the Kaiser. The Ambassador asserted that all such decorations were entirely false and that his statement filed with the department made that very clear.

Lead, S. D., Oct. 24.—Secretary of State William B. Bryan today was shown a dispatch quoting Count von Bernstorff's statement as to Germany and the Monroe Doctrine. Mr. Bryan declined to comment on the dispatch, saying: "I do not care to discuss State Department matters in an interview."

An Turkish diplomatic circles the concentration of British troops in Egypt is an infringement of neutrality. It is pointed out that the consent of the Porte is necessary for all troops, but this was not obtained for the loan of \$25,000,000 destined for agricultural purposes in Egypt. The attitude of Great Britain is criticized as a violation of the status of Egypt.

CANADIANS GO TO EGYPT, IS REPORT

Said to Have Replaced Indians Along Suez Canal—Porte Displeased.

London, Oct. 24.—A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam says that the following message has been received at Berlin from Constantinople:

"According to news received from well informed quarters in Constantinople, the British government during the last few days has sent numerous Canadian troops to Egypt. Fourteen thousand men have been stationed along the Suez Canal. The greater part of the Indian troops landed in Egypt a short time ago were withdrawn, as they proved unreliable.

"It appeared so much to several officers that the consent of the Porte is necessary for all troops, but this was not obtained for the loan of \$25,000,000 destined for agricultural purposes in Egypt. The attitude of Great Britain is criticized as a violation of the status of Egypt."

Eye-glass wearing with the bother left out

"EVER-LOCT" eyeglasses (a new invention) do away with loose, wobbly lenses. There are no lens holes nor screws, which minimizes breakages.

To be well-fitted you should use "EVER-LOCT" eyeglasses. Sold only in our stores. Come in to see them today.

237 Fifth Avenue, London, E. B. Meyrowitz, 615 Fifth Avenue, at 50th St.

NATIONAL GALLERY FEARS AERO RAID

Priceless Paintings Removed to Places Safe from Bombs.

250 PICTURES SECURE FROM ZEPPELIN CALL

Dealers and Private Collectors Take Precautions—Americans Lose Grievance.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Oct. 24.—Following the example of the great Continental art galleries, the National Gallery here has taken precautions to safeguard from damage or destruction by bombs its most valuable paintings. An official of the gallery today informed your correspondent that 250 paintings had been removed from their usual places in the galleries to one of safekeeping. The value of these paintings cannot be computed. Some others still in galleries may be moved later should the necessity arise.

It was also learned that a number of art dealers here have removed valuable works of art from their galleries to bomb-proof places. They, in turn, say that numerous persons of distinction possessing priceless collections have likewise taken the same measures of precaution.

Some of the pictures removed from the walls of the National Gallery include Raphael's "Madonna of Ansidei," also his "Saint Catherine of Alexandria," Velasquez's "Venus and Cupid," which was badly injured some months ago by suffragettes, and the same master's "Spanish Admiral Pulido Pareja." Rubens' "Judgment of Paris," Rembrandt's portrait of himself, Murillo's "Saint John the Baptist," and "Holy Family," Moroni's "Portrait of a Tailor," "The Ambassador," by Hans Holbein the Younger, and "Christina, Duchess of Milan," by Holbein, which picture is said to have been painted by Giovanni Bellini's "The Doge Loredano," Correggio's "Madonna of the Basket," also "Mercury Intriguing Cupid in the Presence of Venus," and Titian's "Portrait of Ariosto."

The removal of so many paintings has left large vacancies in the galleries. In a number of rooms are only a few small paintings, which are ordinarily hung on the sky line. In each room there is a large galvanised iron tank of water which is to be used in case of fire from bombs. The interest of hundreds of visitors to-day came about the precautionary measures against Zeppelins than in the works of art themselves. The throng included some Americans who lost track of their grievances about being deprived of the greatest art treasures in their interest to the guards just when the Zeppelin raid was to take place.

The example set by Alfred Roth, who had a wire netting stretched over his roof is being emulated by numerous prominent residents of London.

PRISON FOR SPIES TRIED IN GENEVA

Two Germans Sentenced—Third Escaped—Swiss to Have War Tax.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Geneva, Oct. 24.—Three German spies operating in Geneva have been sentenced by the Third Military Tribunal here to prison for two years. They were charged with plotting against England and France and thereby violating Swiss neutrality.

Dr. Wohlander's task was to glean information from German refugees from France. On Kohr were found plans of the Dijon district, also a list of all officers in Nancy.

Colonel Ulrich escaped before the trial. He was sentenced in default to serve two years in prison and to pay a fine of \$1,000. Dr. Wohlander must serve 24 months and pay a fine of \$200, and Kohr must remain in prison two months and pay a fine of \$100. All three were sentenced to expulsion from Switzerland for life after serving their sentences.

An official communication from Vienna received here states that up to October 15 there were 102 cases of cholera in Austria.

In order to meet the extra expenditure entailed in Switzerland by mobilization a federal war tax has been decided upon. In principle the tax is to be progressive according to income and property. The general management of the federal railways has just decided to ask Parliament for a temporary loan of \$15,000,000 to meet the expenditure for 1915. Proposals for various economies have been accepted, including the reduction of construction expenditures by more than half. Fares will be increased.

FOES SAY AUSTRIA LOST 1,000 ON FIELD

Scutari Report Is That Montenegrins Repulsed Flanking Movement.

London, Oct. 24.—A message received in Rome from Scutari says that the Montenegrins have defeated the Austrian attempt to turn their right wing along the River Drina, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch.

The battle lasted two days, and the Montenegrins claim to have killed 1,000 Austrians and to have captured one battery.

The Montenegrins lost 170 men killed and the Montenegrin General Veiovic was wounded.

Nish (via London), Oct. 24.—A semi-official statement given out today declares that on October 20 the enemy attacked the Serbian and Montenegrin troops along the entire Bosnian front. All these onslaughts were repulsed, and some of the enemy's columns, which had made counter-attacks against the Serbians, were compelled to retreat in disorder. In the pursuit of the retreating enemy, the Montenegrins advanced for some distance.

At all other points on the front the situation remains unchanged, the state continues. The enemy from time to time has opened artillery and infantry fire, sometimes vigorously and sometimes feebly, against the Serbian positions at Gutchevo, Marovitz and in the direction of Belgrade.

MONROE DOCTRINE SACRED TO KAISER

Emperor Gives U. S. Written Word He Won't Invade This Continent.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Oct. 24.—Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador here, declared today that he informed the Department of State on September 3 that Germany, if victorious in the war, will respect the principles of the Monroe Doctrine.

Utterances of Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, former Colonial Secretary of the German government, in a speech at Newark on Thursday night called forth Count von Bernstorff's declaration. The ambassador said that he told the Secretary Bryan or Counselor Robert Lansing of the assurance that he had received from the German Foreign Office about the intentions of the Kaiser regarding the Monroe Doctrine, and later submitted a formal note to that effect.

Mr. Lansing, acting Secretary of State, said today that he did not recall the informal conversation with Ambassador von Bernstorff on the subject, but admitted that the note in question had been received.

The German Ambassador said the declaration was made because of statements of Secretary Bryan, who said that Germany, if successful, would not respect the Monroe Doctrine and would attempt to make great colonialization schemes in South America. The ambassador asserted that all such statements were entirely false and that his statement filed with the department made that very clear.

HOSTILE NATIONS EXCHANGE CIVILIANS

Berne, Switzerland, Oct. 24.—The exchange of interned civilians began today, when seventy French citizens who had been detained at Donauwuechingen, in Baden, since the beginning of the war arrived here and continued their journey to France through Geneva.

It is estimated that there are about 2,000 French civilians in Germany, while between 5,000 and 6,000 German civilians are interned in France. The repatriation of these is proceeding.

TRIAL OF ARCHDUKE SLAYERS NEAR END

Prosecutor, in Closing Address, Says Servia Supplied Money for Assassins.

Sarajevo, Oct. 24.—The prosecutor made his closing address today in the trial of the assassins of Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria. The evidence, he said, had irrefutably proved that the Serbian ministry, even the heir to the throne, had often been in contact with the assassins and their leading statesmen and the Austrian archduke. The latter was a hindrance to the ambitions of the Serbian government officials, and they had decided upon his destruction.

He charged that the Serbian government had supplied the money for the assassins.

WAR PUTS STOP TO BALAKLAVA REUNION

London, Oct. 24.—Balaklava Day, the sixtieth anniversary of the charge of the Light Brigade, falls on Sunday. For the first time in many years there will be no celebration in London. Two officers and eleven men are left of the 600. Eight of the men are supported by the fund raised during Queen Victoria's jubilee, in 1897. The annual dinner and reunion was abandoned this year because the funds for such a purpose, it was generally felt, should be devoted to the men who are now fighting.



PARIS EAGER FOR NEWS FROM FRONT

Tense Throngs Scan Bulletins and Watch for Dispatch Bearers.

Paris, Oct. 24.—Paris has lived through another tense day and no decisive news has come from the battle upon which the safety of the capital, and perhaps of France, is believed to depend. Anxiety has been increasing during all the week. It has been thought that day must see the culmination of the gigantic efforts of the two great armies.

The shops of Paris have been doing a good deal of business since the first of the month, are nearly empty again, and the crowds have thickened around the newspaper offices, discussing in low tones the fragments of news posted on the bulletin boards. Every word of the official communication is studied in an endeavor to determine what has happened.

The crowd is greatest at the headquarters of the military governor of Paris, where the official announcements are issued. The people gather also at the gate of La Villette, in the northeastern corner of Paris, through which runs the main highway toward the north, to see the dispatch bearers arriving in motor cars or on motorcycles.

Fighting is proceeding within one hour's run of Paris by swift motor, when the roads are clear. Some persons are of the opinion that the fighting is fiercest in the north, in the northern suburbs of the city.

Convoys of automobile ambulances from all the Paris hospitals have gone to the front to convey the wounded, not to Paris, but to hospitals near the firing line.

Extraordinary precautions are being taken against any wheeled vehicle, including the delivery of mail, entering the limits of the so-called intrenched camp of Paris, which includes the departments of the Seine and the Seine-et-Oise. Even pedestrians are examined along the roads, and they are frequently obliged to show their papers, under new instructions, owing to the use of French uniforms by spies.

The Minister of War will not grant any permit to approach within twenty miles of the fighting lines without it is countersigned by General Joffre.

ARRANGED TO LET BELGIANS GO BACK

London, Oct. 24.—The Burgomaster of Rotterdam announced, according to a Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam, that the Dutch government and the German authorities in Belgium have come to an agreement regarding the repatriation of Belgian refugees. All of them will be allowed to return to Belgium with the exception of those liable for military service, who are to be treated as prisoners of war.

The Dutch government has appealed to the citizens of Rotterdam to co-operate with him in assisting the fugitives to return to Belgium.

GERMANY'S MEDICAL STAFF LOSS HEAVY

Amsterdam, Oct. 24.—A medical journal received here has given some statistics concerning the losses sustained by the German military medical staff during the present war. Comparing them with the casualties in this same branch of the service in the war of 1870. The losses to-day have been much heavier.

Of the medical staff in 1870 a total of 96 men died. Nine were killed, 2 died of their wounds and 55 of illness. During the present war the medical staff has lost 74 men killed, 37 wounded, 13 missing, 8 who died from illness and 3 who were captured.

The Austrian losses in this branch have been 8 killed, 25 wounded, one missing and 25 ill.

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He estimates that the Germans and Austrians already have taken 1,500 cannon and machine guns and hundreds of thousands of rifles.

The renewal of these supplies is not easy. French and English supplies have been cut off, and the route by way of Archangel cannot remain open long, owing to the approach of winter. Russia must therefore rely exclusively upon the Puttloff iron works, which operate slowly and produce only certain kinds of guns. Great difficulty will be encountered in the manufacture of heavy guns and howitzers.

Captain Perle, the naval specialist of the "Tageblatt," says that Vice-Admiral Kato, who is commanding the attack upon Tsing-Tao, was trained in the German navy. In the latter 70's he made a world tour as a cadet on a German cruiser. Captain Perle says he saw Vice-Admiral Kato at the Japanese naval parade at Kobe in 1905, and that he then expressed unmeasured enthusiasm for everything German.

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Conditions are such as no army has ever known before. The British in this dense industrial district have had to force their way through miles and miles of interminable streets in house-to-house fighting. The Germans showed a development of tactics on the enemy. They are showing quite another in the French Lancashire. They apply to a war of nations the spirit of the barricade, with mattresses and sand bags, chairs knocked through the walls, machine guns mounted on roofs or before windows, while riflemen pack lower floors. They turn houses into temporary fortresses.

"The unexpected defenses are only less awkward than the quarries of Soissons and mean the continuance of a very grim business. At first, as we are told, our army had some invulnerable positions, but the enemy has forced our men to get over that feeling our army, with battery and bayonet, made more progress."

KARLSRUHE'S EXPLOITS DENIED BY LLOYDS

London, Oct. 24.—The Lloyds correspondent at Tenerife learns that the British steamers Indral, Condor and Fern were captured by the German cruiser Karlsruhe, but have not been sunk.

This is in contradiction of "The Daily Mail's" Tenerife dispatch, previously published, that the Karlsruhe had sunk thirteen British merchantmen, including these three vessels.

MILLIONS, ENGLISH GIFTS FOR RELIEF

Prince of Wales's Fund Alone Totals More than \$16,930,000.

London, Oct. 24.—The private subscriptions being raised in England alone for war purposes have reached remarkable proportions. The National Relief Fund, known as the Prince of Wales's Fund, has today totalled more than \$16,930,000. Part of this sum will be devoted to the relief of suffering caused by the war in Great Britain to soldiers' dependents and through unemployment, and a liberal portion will be made for the relief of Belgian sufferers.

"The Times" fund for sick and wounded already amounts to more than \$2,500,000. Five hundred motor ambulances have been purchased. The money, while 300 private cars have been given for this work. All of this fund not expended for cars will be given to the Red Cross.

Queen Mary's Fund for providing work for women has reached nearly \$400,000. "The Daily Telegraph" raised nearly \$200,000 for the Belgians in shilling subscriptions in the few days since the fall of Antwerp, while "The Pall Mall Gazette" previously had turned over to the Belgian Minister in London \$125,000 from its subscribers.

A fund for wounded and needy Indian soldiers started a few days ago by British people who formerly lived in India, now amounts to \$275,000.

Princess Mary's appeal to purchase Christmas gifts for the men at the front has yielded nearly \$90,000, and the readers of "The Daily News" have sent in \$5,000 for Christmas puddings.

In response to Queen Mary's appeal to women for 300,000 belts and the same number of pairs of socks, 10,000 of each are being shipped to the front daily. The British people have sent in 250,000 pairs of gloves and the same number of pairs of mittens for the British troops in meeting with equal success, as also is Lady French's requests for mufflers.

THIRD OF RHEIMS IS MASS OF RUINS

Ten Days More of Bombardment Would Destroy Whole City.

GERMAN ARMY THINKS IT IS NEARING PARIS

Clever Blind Spy, Long in Kaiser's Pay, Caught and Executed at Chalons.

Paris, Oct. 24.—A short visit to Epervaux, Montchenot and New Rheims shows that the bombardment of Rheims still continues, although many German troops have been withdrawn from the trenches and sent north. Thirty thousand inhabitants have fled from Rheims. It is estimated that 2,000 were killed or wounded by the German shells. Those remaining are living in the cellars of the houses or in those of the great champagne firms which run for miles below the city.

When night falls no lights of any sort are permitted either in the streets or in the houses, as these could guide the aim of the German artillery. One-third of the city is a mass of ruins. If the bombardment continues another ten days the whole of Rheims may be destroyed. Fortunately, signs are not wanting that the German resistance is waning. At certain moments the cannonade slows down or ceases altogether, which has created the suspicion that the Germans are running short of ammunition. The number of men in the trenches is also stated to be much less, which looks as if the movement of retreat had already begun.

The German positions on the plain near Berry-au-Bac have been rendered untenable by the French opening the gates of the canal which runs to Epervaux and flooding the country for miles around. The Germans, waist deep in water, had to evacuate the trenches.

One curious thing is that the rank and file of the German army still firmly believe that it is marching on Paris. They are moving north, south, east and west, but they still believe Paris is at the end of the march. The first question a German prisoner asks is, "How far are we from Paris?" When told, "One hundred miles," he receives a statement either with astonishment or incredulity.

A curious instance of the German system of espionage occurred in the camp of Calons. A blind man named Minguet, for thirty years past dressed in rags, tramped the country twenty miles around. He gathered cigar stumps and cigarette ends in various cafes, especially those frequented by officers. Because he was blind nobody paid any attention to him, forgetting that blindness sharpens the other faculties. His intimacy enabled him to reach positions no one else could approach.

Recently his visits to certain positions were frequently followed by attacks by the Germans. Their attacks, for thirty years past, searched plicians aroused, general and the miserable but he occupied and found 15,000 francs in gold and other evidence convincing the authorities that Minguet was the centre of the spy system of the region and distributed money to other agents. Minguet finally was estimated that the Germans and Austrians already have taken 1,500 cannon and machine guns and hundreds of thousands of rifles.

The renewal of these supplies is not easy. French and English supplies have been cut off, and the route by way of Archangel cannot remain open long, owing to the approach of winter. Russia must therefore rely exclusively upon the Puttloff iron works, which operate slowly and produce only certain kinds of guns. Great difficulty will be encountered in the manufacture of heavy guns and howitzers.

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"Inland, the critical point of operations, as the German critics proclaim, is unmistakably near Lille. General von Kluck is resuming with redoubled energy his efforts to drive in a wedge and to split the Allied line if he cannot turn it."

Conditions are such as no army has ever known before. The British in this dense industrial district have had to force their way through miles and miles of interminable streets in house-to-house fighting. The Germans showed a development of tactics on the enemy. They are showing quite another in the French Lancashire. They apply to a war of nations the spirit of the barricade, with mattresses and sand bags, chairs knocked through the walls, machine guns mounted on roofs or before windows, while riflemen pack lower floors. They turn houses into temporary fortresses.

"The unexpected defenses are only less awkward than the quarries of Soissons and mean the continuance of a very grim business. At first, as we are told, our army had some invulnerable positions, but the enemy has forced our men to get over that feeling our army, with battery and bayonet, made more progress."

PATHESCOPE VOTING COUPON

This coupon, properly filled out, is good for 25 votes in the Pathescope School Children's Pathescope Contest. Valid from November 8, 1914.

Credit Votes to School.....

Coupons should be tied up in packages of 25, 50 or 100, with number and name of school on top coupon. Mail to the Pathescope Editor, New York Tribune.

Oct. 25, 1914.

SCHOOLS IN PATHESCOPE CONTEST

Vote standing shows interesting competition. Sunday, October 25, 1914.

DEAR BOYS AND GIRLS:

Sixty-seven schools have entered thus far in The Tribune's friendly competition for Pathescope motion picture machines. The complete list is printed below.

Of these 67 schools, 26 are new entries for the latter part of last week. They are just starting their campaigns, and for that reason their standings are not printed.

In looking over the vote totals of the schools, bear this fact constantly in mind: these totals do not represent the percentages, and therefore they are not an accurate index of the comparative standings of the schools.

To make it plainer—every school's standing is figured on its average attendance through the two months of the contest, and the resulting figure is its standing. So you see that while one school may have a greater total of votes than another its final standing may be smaller. For instance, in the standing published below you observe that P. S. 102 has 12,380 votes and P. S. 45 has 6,580 votes. Now if Number 102 has an attendance of 1,000 pupils its percentage would be 12.38; if Number 45 has an enrollment of 400 pupils its percentage would be 16.25. Number 15 would be in the lead, even though it has a smaller total of votes.

Remember this point—for the future, too.

The vote totals given to-day represent everything turned in through last Friday.

Every package of votes received by The Tribune is carefully counted and double checked. After being counted it is filed. There is practically no margin for error. However, if you have any claims to enter or any information about the vote totals to request, you should enter immediately.

The official count of votes at the end of the contest will be made by a committee of well-known men. This committee has no interest in the contest other than to see the Pathescope fairly awarded.

The vote standings will be printed every week in The Sunday Tribune from now on. The standing through last Friday is as follows:

CLASS I—PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF GREATER NEW YORK CITY.

P. S. 15—Brooklyn.....	6,580	P. S. 11—Manhattan.....	3,305
29—Brooklyn.....	5,000	25—Manhattan.....	6,750
45—Brooklyn.....	1,080	35—Manhattan.....	9,180
46—Brooklyn.....	5,000	43—Manhattan.....	5,100
59—Brooklyn.....	2,435	96G—Manhattan.....	13,670
92—Brooklyn.....	5,335	101—Manhattan.....	7,165
102—Brooklyn.....	12,380	157—Manhattan.....	200
106—Brooklyn.....	7,040	158—Manhattan.....	12,445